THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested to note* the number of times *they wish them* inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Bòxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

PITTSBURGH AIR FOUNDERY

At the corner of Fifth and Smithfield-streets.

JOSEPH M'CLURG, having taken his son ALEXANDER into partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

Joseph & Alexander M'Clurg.

They now take the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that the Pittsburgh Air Foundery will be carried on to the utmost extent of their abilities: where MACHINERY of any description, *Boilers for* distillers, *Soap Boilers, Hatters, Fullers, Salt Petre and Potash Kettles*, will be made agreeably to orders, on the shortest notice.

They are regularly making, and have constantly on hand, a great variety, and complete assortment of

CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING,

Tanners Bark Mills,	Gudgeons, Cranks, and Rag Wheels,
Oval, Nine, and Seven plate Stoves,	Apple and Wind Mill Nuts,
Franklin and Common Wood Stoves,	Waggon Boxes, different sizes,
Elegant Round and Square Coal Stoves, of various patterns,	Weights of all kinds,
Bath Stoves, kitchen & common,	Nail Cutters Sheers,
Grates, different sizes,	Mortars and Pestles,
Cast Plough Board Moulds,	Wool Carding Machinery,
	Hollow ware, a large assortment.

Sad Irons, Hatters, and *Taylors Irons, Smiths Anvils, of different sizes*, ground and finished in the most complete manner.

Orders for Machinery or castings of any kind thankfully received; and, from their strict attention to business, and the extensive variety of their patterns, gentlemen leaving orders may calculate on their being executed with the most prompt and early attention.

JOSEPH & ALEXANDER M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY of *Potash*, and *Salts of Lye*, for which the highest price will be given in Cash.

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a school of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. in this borough, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Meanwhile he will wait on gentlemen and ladies who would choose to take lessons at home, on the most reasonable terms. He is a native of Paris, where he received a liberal education, and where he resided for upwards of thirty years. Since his residence in the U. States, he has taught the French language in one of the most respectable seminaries for young ladies in Philadelphia, and he is ready to give the public any satisfaction that may be required concerning his abilities. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Mr. M'Cullough's, sign of the golden cross keys.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

August 20, 1812.

Mr. J. C. Brevost has been recommended to the subscribers by very respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia and Wilmington, and we have no doubt but he is well qualified to teach the French language.

A. BEELEN, JAMES LEA,
JOSEPH BARKER, THOS. CROMWELL
JOHN WILKINS,

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1812.

Journeymen Taylors wanted.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors, wanted immediately. Constant employment will be given, (if good workmen) and generons wages. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24 1812

GEORGE COCHRAN,

ASKS leave to express his gratitude and thanks to his friends and customers, who have dealt with him honestly and punctually.

He also asks leave to remark to those who have purchased his goods at low prices, and now neglect or refuse payment, that he finds it necessary to collect such sums as are due to him, in order to perform his own engagements, particularly in the establishment of a new manufactory. Such persons will, therefore, take notice, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons, on the 10th of September next, unless sooner discharged.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Is just receiving an assortment of

Domestic Goods & Groceries,

at his old stand in Market street, which he will sell very low for cash, or merchantable produce—He offers none for credit—experience forbids it.

G. C will be happy to sell on *COMMISSION* at a very low rate, any Domestic Goods which may be committed to his care

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1812.

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

AARON STREET,

WHO has been sometime resident in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Book-store of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, where he will receive information that may be particularly important or interesting to himself.—Persons acquainted with his residence or removal from the neighbourhood, will confer a favour by leaving information at the same place.

August 20, 1812.

From the Port Folio.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF

JOHN CHAMPE.

THIS man was a native of Virginia, and during our revolutionary war, a serjeant-major in a legion of cavalry. After the detection of Arnold's treason, and the capture of major Andre, the commander in chief received frequent intelligence that many American officers, and one brigadier general, high in his confidence, were implicated in the guilt of that conspiracy. He consulted with major Lee on the subject, submitted to his inspection the papers detailing this alarming intelligence, and desired his opinion on the subject. Major Lee endeavoured to calm his apprehensions, and represented this, as an artifice which the British general had adopted to weaken the confidence of the commander in chief in his subordinate officers, and to sow the seeds of discord in the American camp. Washington observed, that the same thought had occurred to him; but as these remarks applied with equal force to Arnold before his desertion, he was determined on probing this matter to the bottom. He proceeded to say, that what he had then to communicate was a subject of high delicacy, and entire confidence. He wished major Lee to recommend some bold and enterprising individual from the legion he commanded, who should proceed on that very night to the enemy's camp, in the character of a deserter. He was to make himself known to one or two of Washington's confidential agents in New York, obtain, through their means, the most authentic evidence of the innocence or guilt of the American officers suspected, and transmit the result to major Lee. Another part of his project was to seize the traitor and to bring him alive to the American camp: but the orders were positive not to put him to death, and to suffer him to escape, if he could not be taken by any other means. His public punishment was all that Washington desired. He flattered himself that by Arnold's arrest he would be enabled to unravel this conspiracy, and *save the life of the unfortunate Andre.* When major Lee sounded Champe on this business, the heroic serjeant replied, that if any means could be devised by which he could testify his devotion to his country, and his attachment to his commander in chief compatible with honor, he would cheerfully endure any personal risk: but his soul abhorred the thoughts of desertion. Major Lee with much difficulty succeeded in convincing him, that in no other way could he render so important a service to his country, and he was at last prevailed upon to undertake this hazardous service. After being furnished with his instructions, which he hastily took down in a character, or rather cipher of his own, (for he was not permitted to carry written orders,) his difficulty was to pass the American lines. The major was unable to promise him any protection, as this would seem to countenance the plot, and to favor the desertion of others, and the enemy might moreover, obtain intelligence by that means, discover and defeat his object, and he himself suffer the ignominious death of a spy. The serjeant at length departed, and about half an hour afterwards, the col. was informed that one of the patroles had fallen in with a dragoon, who being challenged put spurs to his horse, and escaped. Lee made light of the intelligence, and scouted the idea that a dragoon belonging to his legion should desert. It was probably, he said a countryman who was alarmed at the challenge, and might easily in the night time be mistaken for one of his men. Orders were at length given to examine the squadron. This command was promptly obeyed, and produced a confirmation of the first intelligence, with the further tidings that this individual was no othea than the serjeant major; as neither himself, his baggage, or his horse were to be found. Lee now made lighter than ever of the report; enlarged on the former services of the serjeant, and his known and tried fidelity. He said that he had probably followed the pernicious example set by his superior officers, who in defiance of their orders peremptory as they were, occasionally quitted the camp, and were never suspected of desertion. All these pretexts having been exhausted, written orders were at length issued, in the usual form, "Pursue as far as you can serjeant Champe, suspected of desertion—bring him alive that he may suffer in the presence of the army; but kill him if he resists, or escapes after being taken." Before the pursuing party set out, major Lee directed the commanding officer to be changed, which allowed a little more time to the fugitive. Pursuit was at length made, and continued with such eagerness, that Champe escaped at the distance only of three, or four hundred yards. Two British galleys were lying below Powles' Hook; Champe called to them for protection, and leaving his horse and baggage, plunged into the river sword in hand. One of the galley's despatched a boat to his assistance, & fired on his pursuers, by which means Champe gained the shore without injury.

Washington was highly pleased with the result of this adventure. The eagerness of the pursuit he thought would be decisive evidence to the British commander, that this was a real, and not a feigned desertion. Champe was immediately brought before sir Henry Clinton, and questioned by him on a variety of subjects, and amongst the rest, *if any American officers were suspected of desertion, and who those officers were.* The serjeant was forewarned on this point, and gave such answers as would more effectually mislead. After this examination he was consigned to the care of gen. Arnold, and by him retained in his former rank. Washington hoped and believed, that the trial of Andre would occupy much time, and enable Champe to accomplish his designs. That gallant officer disdaining all subterfuge, completely foiled this hope, by broadly confessing the nature of his connexion with Arnold. The commander in chief offered to exchange Andre for Arnold, a proposal sir Henry Clinton, for obvious motives, declined. Had this gallant officer protracted his trial and the plot proved successful, the life of Andre would have been saved, not by the intrigues of sir Henry Clinton, but of *Washington* in his favor. The honest and precipitate intrepedity of the British officer, defeated this benevolent project and no alternative remained but a speedy death. The serjeant, unfortunate as he was in this, was more successful in obtaining evidence the most full and satisfactory, that the suspicions resting on several American officers were foul calumnies and a forgery of the enemy. He now determined on making one bold attempt for the seizure of Arnold. Having been allowed, at all times free access to Arnold, marked all his habits and movements, he waited only a favorable opportunity for the execution of his project. He had ascertained that Arnold usually retired to his rest about twelve, and that previous to this he spent some time in a private garden, adjoining his quarters—He was there to have been seized, bound and gagged, and under the pretext that he was a soldier in a state of intoxication, to have been conveyed through bye paths, and unsuspected places, to a boat lying in readiness, in the river Hudson; Champe engaged two confederates and major Lee, who cooperated in the plan, received timely intelligence of the night fixed on for its execution. At the appointed time, that officer attended by a small party well mounted, laid in wait on the other side of the Hudson with two spare horses, one for Champe, and the other for Arnold. The return of daylight announced the discomfiture of the plan, and Lee and his party retired to the camp with melancholy forebodings that the life of the gallant serjeant had been sacrificed to his zeal in the service of his country—consoling however was the intelligence shortly after received from the confederates, that on the night preceding the one fixed on for Arnold's arrest, that officer had shifted his quarters. It appeared that he was employed to superintend the embarkation of certain troops, composed chiefly of American deserters, and it was apprehended that unless they were removed from their barracks, which were adjacent to the shore, many might seize that opportunity to escape. This attempt was never afterwards renewed. On the junction of Arnold with lord Cornwallis, in Virginia, the serjeant found means to elude the vigilance of the British lines, and to reach in safety the army of gen. Greene. Having been furnished by that officer with the means of escaping to Washington's camp, he arrived there to the astonishment—and joy of his old confederates—"in arms."

WHEN Washington assumed the command of the army under president Adams, he caused strict inquiry to be made for the man who had so honourably distinguished himself, intending to honor such tried fidelity with military promotion and heard, to his great sorrow, that he had died but a short time before in the State of KENTUCKY. These facts are taken and condensed from the interesting manuscript of maj. gen. Lee.

MEETING

OF THE

FRIENDS OF LIBERTY,

PEACE & COMMERCE.

NEW-YORK, *August* 18.

This day at 12 o'clock, pursuant to notice a meeting of our fellow citizens of this description, was held at Washington hall, and the street in the front of the building never in the annels of this city, was such a meeting witnessed, for its respectability and numbers.—Gentlemen of the very first standing in society here, together with many from the vicinity among whom were Mr. King, Col. Platt, and Mr C. I. Bogart showed themselves at the hall, and were seen among the most zealous & animated of the audience.

Col. Fish being appointed chairman, and Sam Boyd, Esqr. Secretary, John Wells, Esqr. opened the meeting in a speech of about half an hour—In this address he took a brief review of the ill-advised and disastrous measures of an administration, who had impelled the country forward from one bad step to another, until at length they had involved it into an unjust and calamitous War, without the least preparation to meet such a momentuous event. He took up the President's manifesto, and discussed the three causes of war, there set forth, which he disposed of with an ability, that gave entire satisfaction, and convinced every hearer that never was a war waged on grounds so futile and untenable.—But we shall not pretend, nor have we either time or room for it, to give even the outlines of a speech, distinguished for choice and appropriate matter, and delivered in a stile of peculiar eloquence—Mr. Wells more than once made a strong appeal to the people, on the right to canvass the measures of government without fears, and he conjured them never to abandon it, but with life itself:—for this purpose he declared, they should guard with sleepless vigilance, the sacred *Freedom of the PRESS and of SPEECH*, unawed by the threats of the men in power, or the lawless attack of a ruffian mob. Having finished his address, amid a loud huzza of applause, he said that the general committee, having thought in this alarming crisis of our public affairs, that the wisdom and talents of the first men in the country should be consulted, had done so; that these gentlemen had met, and the result was a set of resolutions, which he should now submit to their consideration—— He should, however, first publicly announce their names, and it would be seen they formed a splendid Constellation, which did honor to their native land, and were an ornament to the age we live in. He then gave the names of *John Jay, Rufus King, Governeur Morris, Richard Harrison, Egbert Benson, Matthew Clarkson*, and *Richard Varick.*

On this Mr. Boyd the Secretary, read the following resolutions, which were received with acclamations:

"*Resolved*—That the legitimate object of government is the public good, to promote which its power ought to be exercised.

That a free people have a right to form an opinion of the conduct of those intrusted with the authority, and to express that opinion

That our National Constitution, is an association of the states for their joint and several advantage.

That exercising the powers of that association to the great and manifest injury of its members is a breach of trust.

That to adopt rules of proceeding by which the people are deprived of the power of expressing their sentiments through their representatives is a violation of the first principles of representative government.

Resolved—That the prosperity of this State, which under the protection of Divine Providence has advanced with uncommon rapidity is principally derived from agriculture and commerce.

That the interest of these two great sources of National wealth and power is inseperable——wherefore the War lately declared being destructive to the one, cannot but impair the other.

That the condition of New York exposes her citizens more than those of other states to the injuries resulting from war.

Resolved—That war, one of the greatest calamities that afflict mankind, is when waged without a just cause, an insult to the divine majesty. That if undertaken, however just the cause, without probability of success—it is an act of extreme imprudence.

That where the injury that must result is great and manifest, while the object to be secured is of trivial comparative importance, the interest of a nation ought not to be hazarded: still less for the gratification of personal partialities or resentments.

That the War lately declared by a slender Majority of Congress—is unwise.

That the circumstances under which it was declared were altogether unfavorable.

That the consequences to which it leads are alarming.

That it is unwise, because if unsuccessful, the objects for which it is waged whatever they be, may probably be abandoned.

That the more important those objects are, the more unwise must be a war which rashly puts them to the hazard

That if it be contemplated to establish national rights, it ought to have been considered that those rights tho' violated, could not while constantly claimed, be considered as abandoned:—whereas if at the end of an unsuccessful war, the nation should relinquish them, for the sake of peace; they will be annihilated; or at least depend on the issue of another bloody contest.

That a due attention to this important consideration would have led wise statesmen to weigh with anxious solicitude, every existing circumstance.

That it would have been difficult to select a moment more unfavorable for a measure so portentous: These U. S. unprepared; the Treasury empty; many articles of primary importance omitted to be procured in season, and not now to be purchased; much of the funds of our mercantile citizens in the hands of those converted by Congress into enemies; property to vast amount afloat on every sea; the reve-

nue impaired by imprudent commercial restrictions, and now by the war destroyed: the nation against whom the war is declared completely armed and possessed of ample means to protect herself, and annoy us; her fleet mistress of the ocean, and in capacity to lay waste many of our maratime cities.

That a comparison of the condition in which the two nations stood at the moment of that declaration, and in which they now stand, is alone sufficient to prove that, in making it our rulers were not possessed of, or did not exercise, a sound political discretion.

Resolved—That a defensive war is to be sustained by every effort, and under the pressure of every calamity, but previous to the commencement of an offensive war, common sense would have dictated to men of an ordinary capacity, to restore the revenue, replenish the treasury, permit our citizens to bring home the wealth, which in the course of a lucrative commerce they have scattered abroad; fill the military arsenals and magazines: but above all, build and equip a respectable fleet.

Resolved, That a calm review of the conduct which has been pursued, and which is so utterly irreconcileable to the maxims of common prudence; so little commended by any facts which have been exhibited to public view, and so fatal to the dearest interests of this country, leaves no room to doubt of the alarming consequences to which it leads.

That we are irresistably drawn to the conclusion that the American people will, under the name and form of an alliance, be submitted to the will and power of the French Emperor.

That in this view of the subject, the question of peace or war, involves all that is dear and valuable to men on this side the grave. We are therefore under the dire necessity of declaring that we have no confidence in the men who have brought us to this perilous condition. We do not, because we cannot, examine the causes of that management the mischievous effects of which we so deeply feel and so seriously apprehend. But called upon by an imperious sense of duty, we declare our sentiments; we entreat our fellow citizens to declare theirs. We implore them to lay aside party distinctions, to banish party feelings, to unite. In union is force, in force, safety. If it shall be found that a majority is disposed for war, be it so: we must submit. If, as we firmly believe, a great majority of the state be ardently desirous of peace, let that fact be established. And to this end we propose,

That representatives be chosen in the several counties, discreet men, the friends of peace. These representatives can correspond or confer with each other, to co-operate with the friends of peace in our sister states, in devising and pursuing such constitutional measures as may secure our Independence, and preserve our union both of which are endangered by the present war."

After they were read, Mr D B Ogden stepped forward with a paper in his hand, which he said contained some supplementary resolutions for their consideration, but which he felt it his duty to precede with a few remarks. He said it had of late been the fashionable doctrine at Washington and transmitted through the administration presses, that war being now declared, there must be an end of all further opposition and discussion; we had nothing to do but submit. He then in a style of animation, which he always has at command, went on to expose the danger, falsity and absurdity of this doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. What? he asked is the least important public law liable to be examined and censured, and shall we be prohibited to canvass so important a law as one involving the country in the worst of human calamities? And yet to do so has been branded by the partizans of the reigning administration as treason. But for his part, he solemnly declared, that not so to canvass them, and not to oppose them when they were thought wrong by all lawful means, so as to bring them into contempt and procure their repeal, would be treason against the majesty of the people and the liberties of the country.

Having concluded a short but masterly speech in a style and manner precisely suited to such an occasion, and such an assembly, he read the following resolutions which were received with the warmest approbation and applauses that "*MADE THE WELKIN RING.*"

"*Resolved.*—That the outrages and crimes lately perpetrated in several places, and particularly in Savannah and Baltimore, by furious and wicked mobs, with intent to destroy the liberty of the press, are a subject of common concern; disgrace a free people and are regarded by this meeting with detestation and horror.

That the violated laws and constitution of our country, the cause of humanity and every principle of liberty and patriotism cry aloud for the due punishment not only of the cruel wretches who executed, but alas, and more especially of those in superior station, who may have planned and countenanced the atrocities above referred to.

That, however reluctantly we may admit the idea, yet the circumstances attending these proceedings, the inattention of government to their existence & progress, the base apologies for them that have been published in the papers patronised by the administration, and the previous threats and denunciations that have been vented by certain persons upon the floor of Congress, all conspire to show the existence of a deliberate and deep laid system for the suppression of every complaint on the part of people against the war into which we have been plunged.

Resolved,—That we will at all hazzard, and upon every occasion exert ourselves to the utmost of our strength and abilities, in defence of the liberty of speech and of the press, and in aid of the laws and magistrates, for the preservation of order, and the protection of all our fellow-citizens against violence and oppression.

Resolved—That the spirited and correct conduct of the Mayor and other Magistrates of this city in supporting the just rights of the people and preventing every species of tumult & disorder, is, itself highly meritorious, and entitles them to approbation and thanks from all the friends of Liberty peace and Commerce.

After Mr Hoffman addressed a few words to the meeting respecting the convention proposed to the first set of resolutions; and the chairman read the following names of gentlemen who have been agreed on.

Egbert Benson, Nicholas Fish, John B. Coles, Thomas R. Mercein, John Well's, George Newbold, Richard Varick, Richard Harrison, Peter W. Radcliff, Wm. Henderson, Robert Troup.

TOWN MEETING.

PITTSBURGH, *August* 26, 1812.

At a town meeting of the Inhabitants of the borough of Pittsburgh, convened at the court house in said borough, agreeably to public notice,

WILLIAM STEELE, Esq.
Burgess, Chairman, and
E. PENTLAND,
Secretary

A letter was read from Calvin Pease, Esq. of the state of Ohio, to John Johnston, Esq. post master at this place enclosing the general orders, & articles of capitulation of the north western army of the U S. at Detroit, under the command of brigadier gen. Hull.

After which, on motion it was

Resolved—That a committee of 3 persons be appointed to report to this meeting at 4 o'clock to morrow afternoon what measures in their opinion, ought to be adopted by the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, on the present alarming state of our affairs; and that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the borough generally to attend the meeting at that time.

Whereupon, the following persons were appointed on said committee:—*Gen John Wilkins, Gen Thomas Baird, and Henry Baldwin, Esq*

Adjourned until to morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock P M.

August 27, 1812.

The meeting having been re-organized agreeably to adjournment, proceeded to the consideration of the business laid before them Yesterday.

The committee appointed to enquire and report to this meeting what measures, in their opinion ought to be adopted by the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, in the present alarming state of our affairs, made report, as follows—

The committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh held at the court house on the 26th inst—beg leave to report.

That from the best information they possess, this place and its vicinity are in no danger of an attack by the enemy, and that no measures are necessary for its immediate defence. But inasmuch as by the capture of the north western army, the frontier settlements in a sister state are completely open to the incursions of the enemy; as they are illy supplied with munitions of war, and possess not the means of obtaining them; and as much will be expected from the wealth and patriotism of this place your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

That a committee of safety to consist of 7 members be appointed.

That it be recommended to the citizens of this place and the neighbouring towns, to render to one of that committee, to be designated for the purpose, an account of all the ammunition military stores, arms and accoutrements of whatever kind which they may have in their possession—and that all such articles as are private property shall be placed in the hands of such committee who shall give their receipt for the same, and become personally accountable for their return, or the actual value thereof.

That the committee shall cause them to be put in a state of complete repair and fit for service.

That they shall procure all such articles as may be necessary for the complete equipment of such of the citizens as volunteer their services for the protection of the frontier settlements.

That it be recommended to such of the citizens of this place, as can do so without detriment to themselves or families, and especially to young men to join some of the volunteer companies, and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning to such place as may require their assistance.

That this meeting will support such committee in the adoption and execution of such measures as they shall deem necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

The report of the committee having been read, the sense of the meeting was taken on the resolutions separately and carried unanimously and *Gen. John Wilkins, Gen. Thomas Baird, Henry Baldwin, Esq. George Robinson, Esq. William M'Candless, Esq.* and *Maj Isaac Craig* were appointed said committee.

On motion,

Resolved unanimously, that the committee of safety be directed to correspond with the governor of Pennsylvania, requesting him to issue orders for putting such portion of the militia of the western country as may be deemed necessary for immediate defence, in a state fit for actual service.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Gazette, Commonwealth* and *Mercury*; and such other newspapers, as may see proper to assist the committee in their exertions for the general welfare.

WILLIAM STEELE,
Chairman.

Attest.

E. PENTLAND,
Secretary.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette, July 19.

The Magdalen, Sketchley, from Liverpool, brought out about 3000 letters, which, with the passengers, came down yesterday morning in a hired boat.

We learn by the Magdalen, that all the American shipping in England had obtained protecting licences with a cost about 14 guineas—so that those vessels which may be in British ports at the time of their receiving our declaration of War, will be safe. It was supposed about 30 sail in all, would leave Liverpool befor the news of war could reach that place.

It is stated, in the Times, of June 27 that Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holand, died at Gratz about the middle of June.

DUBLIN, *June* 26.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Catholics was held yesterday, when Mr Keugh, a most respectable Catholic, reprobated, in severe terms, the speeches made at the late aggregate Meeting. Had he known that any other business was to have been done but to receive the report of the Delegates, he would have drawn up different resolutions in which there should have been no thanks to Lords Gray or Grenville, for his opinion they deserved none—he alluded to the attempt upon the Household Officers, and asked how gentlemen would like to give up their private friends and associates with those of a different description. He intended shortly to visit London, but he protested he would almost be ashamed to pull off his hat to Lord Moira, lest it should remind him of his countrymen's readiness to pass resolutions of London Manufacture, in which his Lordship was utterly passed over and forgotten.

"Mr Barnwall regretted his having seconded such resolutions, and

"The Earl of Fingal expresed sentiments nearly to the same effect.

In addition to the above letter, it is rumoured that Mr. Grattan set off for Dublin the day after Mr. Canning's motion had been discussed, in order to get the Resolutions of the aggregate meeting rescinded.

Another Anholt Mail arrived last night. Hostilities have not yet commenced; but the letters from Walna, the residence of the Emperor Alexander, give us reason to expect that they will not be long delayed. In consequence of the discovery of Sperausky's plot, who has been banished to Siberia, the plan of the campaign has undergone a material change, and the Russian magazines have been removed further into the interior. The first operation which it was supposed Bonaparte would undertake would be to make himself master of these magazines, his own being very inadequately furnished.

An immediate peace with the Porte is expected—nay, some accounts from Constantinople by way of Malta, assert that it has been actually concluded One of these accounts is said to have been received by the Portuguese Ambassador in this country.

Intelligence has been received that Bonaparte ordered his aid de camp the Count de Narbonne to be imprisoned the moment he returned from Wilna, whither he had carried a letter to the Emperor Alexander. Bonaparte abused him for not having made sufficient haste on his journey—for having given too much time to the Emperor of Russia.

By a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of French prisoners in this country is, 52,649—of Danish 1,888—Total 54,517.

July 1—Intelligence has been received of the sailing of the Swedish fleet from Carlscrona. It consists of eight sail of the line, and two Frigates, and is bound to the Gulph of Finland.

The immediate commencement of hostilities is expected, according to letters from Memel of the 16th. Some of the French light cavalry had been in the vicinity of that town, on a reconnoissance and had again retired. A corps of Cossacks had also been within a mile of Memel, for a similar purpose.

The French were expected at Konigsberg on the 9th.

Romanzo has been succeeded by gen Kotschulbry.

Late on Monday night, a messenger was sent from the secretayy of state's office, with despatches for Mr Foster, at N. Y.

Yesterday another messenger left town with farther despatches, which are to be forwarded by the same conveyance.

It is communicated from St Petersburgh, that after the 16th of June the neutrality of the Russian Government would be publickly announced, and the order for opening the Russian ports to the British carried into execution.

At Memel, four of the first mercantile houses had been shut up, in consequence of not paying the proportion of the contribution imposed on them for the support of the French army.

HULL, *June* 29.

The revocation of the Orders in council has begun to exhibit its effects in this port by a merchant vessel being about to sail from hence, for the U S. and several others we understand are making preparations for the same trade.

July 2.

We have the pleasure to communicate favorable intelligence relative to the Expedition to the North coast of Spain, entrusted to sir Home Popham. The following are the accounts brought by the *Hotspur*, which is arrived with prisoners taken in the expedition.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 1.

"This morning arrived the *Hotspur* frigate capt Price, with despatches from sir Home Popham, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships on the North coast of Spain, on a particular service, relating that on the 20th ult. the marines of his majesty's ships Venerable, Magnificient Surveilante, Rhin, Medusa, Hotspur, Rover, Sparrow and Lyra landed at Lequiteo, (a little to the Eastward of Bilboa) which was occupied by a division of the French army.

On the 21st they obtained possession of the place, took 300 prisoners dispersed the rest of the enemy's force—destroyed all the magazines containing stores and provisions, and then reembarked to fulfil the further objects of the expedition. The marine Battalion could not land, owing to the Diadem (on board which ship they were) falling to leeward. The Hotspur took all the prisoners on board, and arrived at Spithead this morning. We sustained but a trifling loss; it is said not more than five men killed & wounded.

We may soon expect to hear of further successes in this species of warfare, performed by this gallant little band."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 21.

The following article has been handed for publication as being authentick. Thus much is certain, that it was sent by a gentleman in Paris to his friend in this country, as genuine, and we believe it is generally believed in Paris.

Copy of Mr Barlow's address to the Emperor, on delivering his letter of Credence,

SIRE.

This letter will make known to you that the president of the U. S. has done me the honor to name me the interpreter of sentiments of respect & friendship for your majesty, with a view to strenthen the ties of confidence and affection, which has never yet ceased to exist between them and France This mission is the more agreeable to me, as its duties accord so well with my own feelings and opinions, often expressed both as a simple observer in my retirement at home, and as a traveller and a temporary resident in your capital. Fame when speaking of you has no need of my sufferage to the general symphony of admiration constantly pouring in from other parts of the world; what, indeed, could I add, in the name of the trans-atlantick nations, that could be flattering to your majesty! No Sire I shall doubtless succeed better in recalling to your attention the commercial interests of the two countries, by endeavouring to explain, compare, and combine them in order to form a system that may be understood and persued on principles of reciprocal benefits. In labouring at this object I may deceave myself, but I will never attempt to deceive your majesty.

Purport of the Emperor's Answer.

I receive with satisfaction a Minister from the U. S. especially a man so distinguished as you are——and whose sentiments are so well known to me—France has manifested her attachment to the U. States in combating for their independence, and I have shown my friendship in them by ceding Louisiana.

As to the commerce between the two powers, I desire to favor it, I am great enough to be just; but on your part you must defend your rights against my enemies and those of the continent. Respect your flag & I will respect it.

NEW-YORK, *August* 18.

Arrived this forenoon the British brig Harmony of 250 tons, carrying 4 six pounders and 20 men, from Greenock, bound to Quebec with coal, dry goods and rum, prize to the privateer Yankee, of Rhode-Island. The Yankee had captured three other brigs, one of which she gave up to the prisoners.

By the Magdalen, from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 4th of July inclosive. It appears to have been the opinion of the people in England that the revocation of the orders in council would immediately open the trade to America; the opposition party in parliament had declared themselves satisfied with the conduct of the ministry as had the people in Liverpool and other great towns. Trade had revived in the seaports and every thing was in motion in the manufactories—goods had risen on account of the purchases made by American merchants, and shipments to an astonishing amount were making at Liverpool and other places for this country. These goods have been purchased with funds belonging to American merchants, which have long lain idle in England; and it would be exhilerating to them to hear of their property coming home, if they did not know that as soon as it reaches our shores it is to be seized by rapacious custom house officers.

The ship Fanny, Jennings, has arrived at New-London, from Greenock, with a full cargo of dry goods. Left Greenock the 12th of July.

We have seen a letter received by the Fanny, dated at Greenock the 12th July, which states, that intelligence had just been received there, announcing that the American government had passed a law for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against Great-Britain; and that France had declared war against Russia.

Arrived, ship Magdalen, Sketchley, 30 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 400,000l. sterling, to Golden and Harrison, owners.

A letter received in this town, says the Newport Republican, from an officer on board the United States frigate President, dated the 19th of July, mentions, that the American squadron had taken, burnt and destroyed upwards of 100 sail of British vessels—and further states, that the sloop of war Hornet had had a brush with a British frigate supposed to be the Belvidera a few days after leaving New-York. The letter further mentions that the officers and men of the American squadron, are in excellent health and spirits.

From the Boston Centinel, August 19.

Another proposed Armistice.

A gentleman from Halifax, informs, that he was assured by Admiral Sawyer that he had written to the Secretary at War of the United States by the Gleaner, communicating to him the repeal of the orders in council, and that if the government of the United States wished, he should be happy in suspending hostilities until the repeal was officially made known, and that in the interim he would withdraw the squadron now on our coast.

ALBANY, *August* 17.

From the N. Y. Public Advertiser of the 14th instant.

Army movements.—Troops from all quarters are rapidly pouring into Albany the head-quarters of Gen. Dearborn. It is expected they will soon be ready to operate against Canada. [We cannot believe this article to be correct, as it is agreed on all hands, that the number of troops, under gen. Dearborn, at the encampment at Greenbush, does not exceed 1500.]

His excellency the governor has issued orders for the march of the drafted militia of the counties of Albany and Saratoga, on the 24th instant.

Gen. Dodge, of Johnstown, has received orders to march with the brigade under his command to Sacket's Harbour. It consists of 2500 men.

We have been informed, that the number of troops, principally militia, ordered immediately for Niagara, with those already ready at that post, will exceed 4000 men.

The Quebec Gazette of August 6th, contains a general order of the 3d, dispensing with the service of the militia from garrison duty, in consequence of the arrival of a reinforcement of troops (the regiment of Royals) consisting of 1200 men. By another general order of the 6th, information is communicated of the capture of fort Michilimackinac, by a detachment of the 10th veteran battalion, aided by a party

Canadian voyageurs, led on by some gentlemen of the N. W. company, the whole under the command of captain Roberts.

NORFOLK, *August* 14.

On Wednesday last, his Britannic majesty's schooner, Whiting, lieut. Maxey, (detained by the Dash privateer) was conducted to Hampton Roads, by the revenue cutter Gallatin, capt. Edward Herbert, with orders to deliver them up to their commander at the very place where they had been taken, which was done, and lieut. Maxey was then ordered to quit the waters of the United States, with all possible speed.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 19.

On Monday last Mr. A Henderson, of Virginia, and Mr Stewart, of New-York, landed here from on Board the ship Fanny, Jennings, of New-York, 55 days from Greenock, Scotland.

"On the 29th ult. a few degrees to the eastward of the banks of Newfoundland passed through the Jamaica fleet of 92 sail, under a convoy of a single frigate of 20 guns; boarded by her & suffered to proceed; the capt. remarking, that although he had heard of hostilities, he did not conceive himself authorised to capture American vessels. Several sail had previously parted convoy. The Eliza Ann for Boston from Liverpool, was brought to soon afterwards, and we remarked suffered also to proceed. The boarding Lieut. mentioned their having, also, allowed the Aristides, which they had spoke in three days before, from Liverpool for Baltimore, to prosecute her voyage: both these vessels were full of goods.

Every American vessel at Liverpool and in the Clyde, was loaded with goods; the mercantile community reposing confidence in the belief that the Non-Importation Act would cease by the President's Proclamation.

MEADVILLE, Aug. 29.

When the alarm mentioned in our last. was given about 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 25th inst. the court then sitting, after receiving the presentments of the grand jury, immediately continued the business pending, discharged all the jurors, and adjourned; in order that all capable of bearing arms, might instantly march to oppose the enemy. In about three hours afterwards, the volunteer infantry, & the other militia companies of this town and neighbourhood marched to join the troops at Erie. People of all parties instantly volunteered their services. Such was the zeal displayed in this town, that without associating some boys with the few men left at home, a sufficient number could not be collected to form a nightly patrole, established to guard the families and property of those who turned out to defend their country. During these three days past, several companies from Mercer, Crawford, and one from Venango have marched to the place of expected danger. The alacrpty and spirit generally manifested by the people cannot be too highly applauded.—old and young have turned out. They do not seem to consider whether they are by law exempted from the militia, but whether they ought to defend their country. Of course the dictates of duty have very generally been promptly and honorably obeyed. It is stated that there are now assembled at Erie more than fifteen hundred troops.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *September* 4, 1812.

The Governor of this state has ordered 2000 militia to rendezvous at Meadville, on the 25th of this month. From the 15th division, commanded by General Tannehill 709 men is required. After the men are assembled they are to elect a Brigadier General and other officers.

The Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will commence its session in this town, on Monday next.

The garrison at Chicago, at the foot of Lake Michigan, under the command of captain Heald, have been ordered to desert the fort. Some feers are entertained that they may be cut off on their retreat to Fort Wayne.—*Ohio Centinel.*

The *Army of Canada* struck their tents at Georgetown at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last, and proceeded on their march to Detroit.

The vulunteers under the command of gen Payne, and the regulars under the command of col Wells, when united to the late requisition from the state of Ohio, will form an effective force of upwards of 3000 of as brave fellows as ever pulled a trigger.

Lexington Reporter.

From Frankfort Ky. August 26.

The Governor of this state has determined to send on a reinforcement to join the army under general Payne—the whole force will be about 3400 strong. In consequence of which arrangement he has also appointed Governor HARRISON, a Major General, by a brevet commission, and ordered him to take command of the whole army —which we have no doubt, will give great satisfaction to general Payne, and to the officers and soldiers under his command; as they are well acquainted with Harrison, and his merits as an officer.

"On Monday last arrived in this place Governor Harrison—He set off this morning to join the troops under the command of gen Payne and col. Wells—and will be followed by col. Poague's regt. and 500 mounted reflemen."

The following was published in a handbill on Friday last, from this office; as many of our distant subscribers did not receive it, we publish it for their information.

Col. Cass of the Ohio volunteers has just arrived in town direct from DETROIT, on his way to the City of Washington. He confirms the account of the deplorable and disgraceful account of the surrender of Detroit by HULL. After the evacuation of Sandwich by general Hull, the British erected a battery opposite Detroit, from which they threw a few bombs into Fort Detroit, which killed captain Hanks and two other officers. The British crossed the river about two miles from Detroit at the Spring Wells—their force consisted of 1030 including British & Indians. At the Spring Wells, captain Snelling, of the 4th Regiment, was posted with a small detachment—previous to the crossing of the British, capt Snelling sent to the fort for a six pounder, which was refused by Gen. HULL, and capt. Snelling was ordered to Detroit.

The army was drawn up in order of battle, previous to the approach of the British, but on their arrival were immediately ordered into the fort. The morning report counted 1060, in which number the Michigan militia, and the detachments under Cols. M'Arthur & Cass, of 350 men, were not included. The guns of the fort were all loaded, the matches lighted, and the men anxiously waiting for the word, when gen Hull surrendered without suffering a shot to be fired The officers and men were so indignant at this dastardly conduct of their general, that they actually shed tears; not the least doubt was entertained by the army of their ability to have repulsed and routed the enemy, but the general tho't proper to make the surrender without consultation, and against the remonstrances of the troops. We understand that Col. Miller, although reluctantly obliged to acquiesce in the surrender, indignantly threw away his sword, declaring that it should not thus be delivered up. The British had but thre 6 pounders and two 12's; Fort Detroit contained about 60 pieces of artillery, among which are some elegant brass pieces, taken at the battle of Bennington from the British.

The detachment's under the command of Cols. M'Arthur & Cass, had been sent out to meet captain Brush with the provisions—they had proceeded about 24 miles where they were overtaken by a party of dragoons, with orders to return immediately to Detroit, as the town had been summoned to surrender—the detachment marched until 2 o'clock that night on their return, and the next morning arrived at the edge of the woods in the vicinity of Detroit, where they drew up in order of battle; they sent forward a party of dragoons to reconnoitre, who returned and informed, that the Indians were yelling through the commons, but that the American flag was still hoisted on the fort; they, however received different advices that the fort had surrendered, and it was thought prudent for the detachment to retire about 5 miles, a flag of truce was here sent to them, and a note from general Hull, informing them of the capitulation, and ordering them in.

On the British taking possession of Detroit, no attention whatever was paid to the articles of capitulation—An indiscriminate plunder of property was made.

The noted *Tecumseh* with about 800 Indians, and a party of 200 British, under Major Chambers, all mounted, had crossed the river from Malden on their way to Fort Wayne, and it was supposed they would scour the whole frontier to Vincennes, and make an attack on that town. *Tecumseh* said he had let the British do as they pleased at Detroit, and he expected the same liberty at Fort Wayne.

We understand the people of Cleveland and along that frontier, have sufficient numbers to relieve them from all apprehension—they stand in need only of ammunition and stores.

In addition to the above, it is stated, that there was no discipline or subordination in the army—that even when guards were placed around the encampment, persons were suffered to pass and repass at pleasure, and it is said, that while the army lay at Sandwich, the British had one or two spies constantly in our camp.

From Vincennes, August 18.

The editor has been politely furnished by general Gibson, (acting governor) with the perusal of a letter from the commanding officer of fort Harrison, dated the 9th inst. in which he says, that he has been informed by three different friendly Indians, that Tecumseh was preparing a considerable force to strike an important blow somewhere against the whites, and that the full of this moon was the time fixed for his commencing hostilities. All the accounts received concur in stating his present force as being much greater than at the battle of Tippecanoe, and that he expects a large reinforcement about the time of his contemplated attack. All agree in opinion that this place is their first object.

It has ever been our belief that in case of a war with England, an Indian war would follow of course, and every thing we have yet heard on the subject has tended to confirm us in that opinion. We are happy though to be able to say, that from the preparations already made, and those daily progressing, we shall at this place be able to give a good account of any party of Indians that may dare to invade us. There is at this time embodied in this place and doing duty, six companies of militia infantry, and a detachment of Capt. Parke's troop of dragoons, besides two companies of rangers in this place and neighbourhood. In addition to which two companies from Clark and two from Harrison counties in this territory, and 800 men from Kentucky, are now on their march and shortly expected to arrive.

From St. Louis, August 8.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Governor Howard has lately received satisfactory information, that the two Indians killed by his two rangers, Jesse Vanbibber and Lewis Jones, were two spies in advance of a party of about 60 on the opposite side of the river above fort Mason. These two Indians, one a Kickapoo, and the other a Winebago, were sent to examine the state of things on the frontier, and determine where the main party could strike with the most safety and effect, the killing of those two discouraged the parties and they abandoned the enterprise: what would those sixty savages have done if our frontier had been unguarded? To form an opinion, we only have to recollect that it has been well ascertained that only ten Indians were concerned in the murders committed in Indiana last spring, which has reduced, perhaps, hundreds to distress, from the alarm occasioned.

We understand from good authority, that there is no prospect of one of the Indians of the Illinois going on to the Piqua town, in Ohio. Governor Edwards, in compliance with the wishes of the government, sent an invitation to them to send some of their chiefs to that place, to meet the commissioners appointed on the part of the government, the answer he received from the chief to whom he sent his talk was, that he was afraid if the Indians should go to Piqua town they might receive some presents from their great father, who would then say he had purchased their land. The messenger to the Indians states, that the Indians are in great force now on the banks of the Illinois, and expresses his opinion, that they intend to commence hostilities before long, he also states, that there appears to be no scarcity of ammunition among them.

Since writing the above, we learn that the storm is still gathering at Peoria, upwards of 1200 Indians, of several tribes, are collected about that village,* and declare they will attack the Americans in the dark of the present moon. Our informant says, that when he left that place they had abundance of ammunition from the British, so much as to induce them to exchange a part of it with the American French traders and farmers of that place.

Gomo, the Potowatomie chief, when requested to exert himself with the chiefs to accompany him to the council at Piqua, declared that he would not go there, nor would any of the Indians attend; that it was intended to give them presents at this council, and that their American father would take their lands from them in return. This is just what we expected.

The secretary at war, might as well request Bonaparte, the duke of Bassano, and the British ministry, to meet him at New-York, and confer about the restoration of the stolen property and seamen, as to collect the Indians at Piqua for any beneficial result; true, many will attend, but those who do so, will not carry with them the smallest badge of authority, they can only promise for their individual families, who are merely drops in the bucket.

Within a few years, all the Indians of the west have split into squads or bands, the old chiefs who remember Wayne, Clark and Scott have lost all authority, the young men are disposed to listen to none but those who have been won by British emissaries, who have successfully employed their money and arguments in moulding them to their purpose. These chiefs or squads are bold enterprising fellows, and have formed associations with the discontented of every Indian nation, south and west of the United States; they will attend councils with the United States commissioners, they will receive presents, and will even go so far as to promise every thing that may be desired of them, and in fact throw every thing in the way to ensure their own safety; but ask them to deliver up the murderers of Coles party, the butchers of O'Neil's family, the assassins who have deluged Illinois with blood, or the abandonment of the Prophet, Tecumseh, or Robert Dickson; then you strike the cord which would awaken savage feeling; you would then discover Indian subterfuge and such finesse as would even astonish those who have the management of Indian affairs at head-quarters.

* Peoria is inhabited by a few poor white families, who are accustomed to Indian trade. These people have their connections in the villages of this territory and Illinois, by which means the Indians are in a few days, acquainted with every movement of our troops.

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

September 3, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, *WILLIAM WUSTHOFF*, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the *second Tuesday of October next*, at the several districts, to wit:—

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court House—and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two-Mile run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four-Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four-Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, in conjunction with Butler county

One person for senator of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler, in the room of Francis M'Clure, Esq. resigned

Four members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for commissioner for Allegheny county

One person for coroner for the county of Allegheny

And three persons for auditors of Allegheny county

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

GRAIN & CASH.

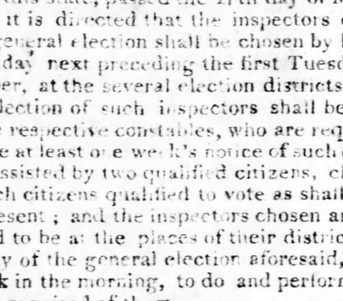
Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for *WHEAT*,

Forty-six Cents for new Rye, and *Fifty Cents* per bushel for *old*

RYE & CORN,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND SIL[VER] *SMITH*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends the public in general, that he still car[ries] on his business at his *Old Stand* in Mar[ket] street, between Front and Second stree[ts] where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thi[rty] Hour Clocks, Watches and Watch Trinkets, G[old] Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set E[ar] and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various f[a]shions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Mi[lk] Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1812.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office until Tuesday the 22d of September instant, for building a BRIDGE over Chartier's creek, at Nevil's fording—a plan whereof may be seen at this Office.

JOSEPH WILSON, } Commis-
PH. GILLAND, } sioners.

PROPOSALS

BY

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PITTSBURGH,

FOR PUBLISHING

VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M BRACKENRIDGE, ESQ.

CONTAINING,

AN introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana.

The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi river.

The Territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate.

Lakes—and rivers.

Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral.

Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—towns and villages.

Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements.

Lead mines of St. Genevieve.

Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi.

Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures

Government—Territorial laws.

Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government — effect of this change—historical epocha.

A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living

A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark——probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river.

An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri:—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious, and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charles, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of facts not generally known. In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

CONDITIONS.

The work to contain from 3, to 400 pages, octavo: Price $ 2 in boards; neatly bound $ 2 50 cents, to be paid on delivery. A copy gratis, for every ten subscribers.

☞ *The work will be put to press in the winter of* 1812-13. *and be ready for delivery the spring following.* S[.]

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

AARON STREET,

WHO has been sometime resident in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Book-store of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, where he will receive information that may be particularly important or interesting to himself.—Persons acquainted with his residence or removal from the neighbourhood, will confer a favour by leaving information at the same place.

August 20, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's mill on Puckety creek, four miles above 'squire Logan's ferry, on the Allegheny river, about the 3d of July last, a bay HORSE about 9 years old, shod all round, the two fore shoes steel-toed, marked on the nigh shoulder I. K. crooked behind. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found. The above horse was owned shortly before by a John Allison, drayman, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID MACLEAN.

August 3, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1300 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, contcontaining 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811 tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, In the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the fourteenth of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve. On the petition of JOHN HALDERMAN a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; The Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the fourth Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

by the Court,
Attest, E. Pentland, Prothy.

Mr.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place herein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged

JOHN HALDERMAN

Pittsburgh, August 28.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

—

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

—

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Baston*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggist's. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

—

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

—

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

DOCTOR BRUNOT is appointed surgeon of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in the place of Doctor Curry. All those residing within the bounds of said Regiment, between the age of 18 and 45 years, and who conceive themselves to be invalids, will apply to the surgeon for certificates to that effect, without delay.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will proceed to enroll all those between the ages aforesaid, who do not produce a certificate from the surgeon, stating their disability.

JOEL FERREE, Lieut. Col.

August 10, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the town of Sidneyville, or Birmingham, on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite Pittsburgh.

The subscriber is authorised to sell a number of lots in the said town. Those lots are well situated, and are extraordinary large—The industrious mechanic, and others, will find it to their advantage to attend to the present opportunity of purchasing. Also a number of half acre out-lots situate immediately adjoining the above town—And also a number of coal-lots, situated immediately behind the said half acre lots—These lots are valuable on account of the ease with which the greatest part of them can be cultivated, being nearly level; but more particularly so on account of the great quantities of coal and limestone with which they abound.

All the above town lots, half acre and coal lots, that remain undisposed of, will be sold by public sale, at the Bear tavern, in the Diamond, on Saturday the 5th of September, being the Saturday immediately preceding the supreme court. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A plan of the above lots may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by calling on

M. MAGEE, *Agent for Isaac Gregg.*

August 18, 1812.

NOTICE,

To James T Tatterson.

ON the night of the 13th of April last, said Tatterson left the house of the subscriber in Noblesburgh, in a state of intoxication, and lost his mare, saddle and bridle in the woods, and returned next day to the subscriber's, and prevailed on him to hunt his mare, and during his absence said Tatterson went off and has not been seen since. This is to notify said Tatterson, that if he does not come and take her away before the 17th inst. she will be sold on that day for her keeping.

CHARLES MORELAND.

Noblesburgh, August 10, 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N B. Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

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FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's mill on Puckety creek, four miles above 'squire Logan's ferry, on the Allegheny river, about the 3d of July last, a bay HORSE about 9 years old, shod all round, the two fore shoes steel-toed, marked on the nigh shoulder I. K. crooked behind. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found. The above horse was owned shortly before by a John Allison, drayman, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID MACLEAN.

August 3, 1812.

WAS LOST,

ON the night of the late Fire, a few pair of

BLANKETS.

If not stolen the person or persons holding them will confer an obligation on the owner by returning them. If stolen, I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the articles and the necessary proof to convict the thief, or Five Dollars for the articles alone.

Z A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Asquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Isaacson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of these tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.